

civic litigation, Brian is a tax attorney for the Boroughs of Fairview and Little Ferry and also serves as a public defender in the Borough of Moonachie. Further, Brian has dedicated many hours to civic activities in Bergen County. He is a Councilman in the Borough of Cliffside Park, and is also Vice-President of the Bergen County 200, Trustee to the Greater Pascack Valley Chamber of Commerce, and Legal Counsel for the Italian-American Police Society of New Jersey.

Brian has given much to the State of New Jersey and to his community, and he well deserves the honor of the "Christopher Columbus Citizenship Award" that has been bestowed upon him by the Italian-American Police Society of New Jersey. My congratulations and appreciation go out to Brian and his wonderful family, and I take great pleasure in recognizing him today.

---

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION  
TO RENAME THE FEDERAL  
COURTHOUSE IN ROME, GA,  
AFTER THE HONORABLE LAW-  
RENCE PATTON McDONALD

**HON. BOB BARR**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 2000*

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to rename the federal courthouse located in Rome, GA, in the 7th District, after the Honorable Lawrence Patton McDonald. Several members in this Chamber today had the privilege of serving with Congressman McDonald and I have the distinct honor to represent his congressional district.

Lawrence Patton McDonald was born on April 1, 1935, in DeKalb County, GA. After receiving a doctorate in Medicine from Emory University in 1957, Lawrence, or "Larry," McDonald courageously served his country for four years, primarily as an overseas flight surgeon. In 1966, he settled in Cobb County where he practiced medicine. During his medical career he was a member of the State Medical Education Board, the National Historic Society, and the Cobb County Chamber of Commerce.

On January 1, 1975, Larry McDonald began his first term in Congress. Congressman McDonald dedicated his political life to the defense of the United States Constitution.

During his congressional career, Congressman McDonald was presented with the Defender of Individual Rights award by the National Rifle Association. He was also a member of the American Pistol and Revolver Association, Advisory Board of the National Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, Gun Owners of America, National Advisory Council of the Second Amendment Foundation, and Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms.

Congressman McDonald was a strong supporter of the right to life. He was an active member of the Georgia Right to Life Committee, Board of Advisors for American Life Lobby, Congressional Advisory Council of Christian Voice, Advisory Council of Birthright

of Atlanta, and the National Pro-Life Political Action Committee.

Throughout Congressman McDonald's eight years as a Member of Congress, he received many awards and acknowledgments. In 1977, he was presented with the Bernardo O'Higgins Award by the government of Chile. In 1978, he was given a certificate of appreciation for the National Human Rights Committee for POWs and MIAs. In 1980, the Naval Reserve Association named him "Man of the Year," and presented him with the Distinguished Service Award. In 1981, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society presented him with its distinguished service award for his leadership on national defense issues. He was also honored by the American Security Council for his work in the same area. Congressman McDonald also consistently received the Watchdog of the Treasury Award from the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB).

Congressman McDonald had a strong interest in foreign affairs. He was one of six lawmakers selected to attend a three-day conference commemorating the 30th anniversary of the United States Mutual Defense Treaty with South Korea. However, he was the only Member of Congress aboard Korea Airlines Flight 007 when it apparently strayed into Soviet airspace and was shot down without provocation, by a Soviet fighter, on August 31, 1983.

Larry McDonald was survived by his wife, Kathy, and his five children, Larry, Lauren, Tryggvi Paul, Callie Grace, and Mary Elizabeth. He is remembered for his distinguished career in Congress and the many lives he touched not only in the Seventh Congressional District of Georgia, but across America and around the world.

Mr. Speaker, Congressman Larry McDonald's career clearly demonstrates why we should name this court house in his honor. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in renaming the federal court house building in Rome, GA, after the Honorable Lawrence Patton McDonald, deceased Member of Congress.

---

ON THE CONTRIBUTION OF  
SLAVES TO THE CONSTRUCTION  
OF THE CAPITOL

**HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.**

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 29, 2000*

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that I believe to be critically important in highlighting a disturbing but important fact about the history of this magnificent building and symbol of freedom, the U.S. Capitol.

Every day that we are here in session, our debates and legislative activities underscore that this is a living building that embodies America's greatest principles of democracy and liberty. However, one significant historical fact about this building is often forgotten, and that fact is that much of the construction of this Capitol in the 18th and 19th centuries was done by slave labor.

As we all know, slavery was not eliminated across the United States until the ratification of

the 13th amendment in 1865. Before that date, slave labor was both legal and common throughout the South including the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

Public records attest to the fact that African-American slave labor was used in the construction of the U.S. Capitol. We should remember as well that many slaves at that time were veterans who had fought bravely for independence during the American Revolutionary War.

It is time that we recognize the contributions of these slave laborers, and I am proud today to join with Congressman JOHN LEWIS of Georgia in introducing a resolution to establish a special Congressional Task Force which will recommend an appropriate memorial to the labors of these great Americans to be displayed prominently here in the Capitol.

This year we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the first session of Congress to be held here in this historic building. I think that's a long enough time to go without a public and visible acknowledgement of the incongruous but important historical fact of the significant contribution of slaves to the construction of the world's greatest symbol of freedom.

---

H.R. 4461, AGRICULTURE  
APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 28, 2000*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose the rule to H.R. 4461, Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for FY 2001. Unfortunately, I must oppose the rule because the legislation severely undercuts major initiatives for the farming community.

The bill reported by committee cuts the funds requested by the President for curbing monopolistic pricing practices in the food industry. These practices are becoming a matter of considerable concern in the agricultural sector and are viewed by many farmers as a major factor in the continued depression of farm commodity prices.

Like my colleagues, I am concerned that we must restore economic health to American farms. To do that, we must curb the rapid expansion of monopolistic practices that plague many sectors of the food industry. A disproportionate amount of companies control cattle purchases, beef processes, and wholesale marketing. And in merely 5 years, we have seen the margin between the price paid by farmers and the wholesale price of beef jump by 24 percent. Don't we owe more to the American farmer?

The administration requested \$7.1 million for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Grain, Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) to investigate market concentration in agriculture and bring legal actions to stop anti-competitive behavior and other abusive practices. Unfortunately, the Republican leadership on the House Appropriations provided less than 20 percent of the requested funds. Such action casts considerable doubt